THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JONATHAN ROW, SOMERSET, SOMERSET COUNTY, PA.

New Series.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1846, [Vol. 4.—No. 10.

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Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. Before the Honorable Jeremiah S Black, and his associate judges of the same court.

On motion of Daniel Weyand, Esq. the court confirm the inquisition on the real estate of John Garman, dec'd. and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset on the 2d day of March next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said John Garman, dec'd, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 8th day of December, 1845.

WM. H PICKING,

dec26 '45 Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1845,. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., the court confirm the inquisition on the real estate of Elizabeth Poorbaugh, deceased, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 2d day of March next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Elizabeth Poorbaugh, dec'd, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court certified this 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. WM H PICKING,

dec23 '45 Clerk.

THE

CHRISTIAN HARP,

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BY SAMUEL WAKEFIELD, ESQ.

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PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M'Carty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery: also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 2d Monday of February next, (9th day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby given, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 6th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1846.

JACOB PHILIPPI, *Sheriff.*

BRIDAL WISHES.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

Sweet be her dreams, the fair, the young!
Grace, beauty breathe upon her!
Music, haunt thou about her tongue!
Life, fill her path with honor!

All golden thoughts, all wealth of days,
Truth, Friendship, Love, surround her!
So may she smile till life be closed,
And angel hands have crowned her!

MESSAGE
FROM
GOV. F. R. SHUNK.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN:—The general health of the people, the rich rewards of husbandry, the quickening spirit that pervades trade and industry, the enlarged prosperity of our country, and its advance in moral and intellectual attainments—these, under a just sense of our dependence, swell our grateful acknowledgments, at this time to HIM from whose benificence they all proceed. Nothing has occurred since the adjournment of the Legislature, to interrupt the harmony or check the energies of our Commonwealth. On the contrary, intelligent enterprise has been every where crowned with success.

The exertions of our people to meet the engagements of the State, have thus far been successful. The payment, by a number of counties, of the whole amount of their taxes for 1845, several months before the time at which they have heretofore been collected, added more than $300,000 to the effective revenues of the year; and the last Legislature having excluded certain classes of debts from the claims to be immediately provided for by the Treasury, we have been enabled to pay the interest which fell due on the funded debt within the past fiscal year.—On the first day of the present Session, the balance remaining in the Treasury was about $625,000, which, with the accruing revenues, will be applicable to the demands of the first of next month. We have thus the reasonable and gratifying assurance, that the interest will then also be punctually paid.

The Public debt of Pennsylvania, on the 1st of December, 1845, as appears from the report of the Auditor General, was as follows:

Funded debt,	$36,739,267 43	
Relief Notes in circulation,	1,258,572 00	
Interest Certificates outstanding with interest thereon,	2,888,803 36	
Due to Domestic Creditors,	99,750 43	
	$40,986,393 22	
The interest upon which, according to the Auditor General's computation for 1846, is	2,023,996 09	
The balance in the Treasury on the 1st December, 1844, was	663,851 88	
The receipts into the same during the year ending on the 30th November last, as appears in detail by the reports of Auditor General and State Treasurer, were	3,010,062 34	
Making an aggregate sum of	$3,673,914 22	
The payments from the Treasury, during the same period, were, according to the reports of the same officers,	3,289,028 13	
Which being deducted from the above, shows the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st December, 1845.		384,886 09
Being less by $278,965 79, than it was on the 1st December, 1844.		
The nett amount of available outstanding taxes on real and personal estate, after making allowances for collections and exonerations, on the 1st December, 1844, was estimated by the late State Treasurer at $887,301 71. It appears, however, from a subsequent estimate, founded upon more full returns and a more accurate knowledge of the extent of exonerations, that the amount actually outstanding on that day, was		1,009,778 03
The nett and available amount outstanding on the 1st December, 1845, is estimated at		874,544 50
The amount of outstanding taxes on the 1st December, 1845, is, therefore, less than it was on the 1st December, 1844, by the sum of		135,233 53
Adding to this sum the difference between the balance in the Treasury on the 1st December, 1844, and the 1st December, 1845,		278,965 79
We have an aggregate reduction of the balance in the Treasury and of outstanding taxes on the 1st day of December, 1845, as compared with the same items on the 1st Dec., 1844, of		414,199 32

From this statement it is apparent, that the receipts into the Treasury, during the year, derived from taxation on real and personal estate, and other sources of revenue properly belonging to the year, were less than the demands upon the Treasury for the same period, by the amount above stated. And it is also apparent, that if the Legislature had not postponed the payment of the domestic creditors, and the interest on the certificates issued for interest, and if the cancellation of a portion of the relief notes required under existing laws to be cancelled, had not been deferred, the whole balance in the Treasury would have been exhausted on the 1st of December last.

For the purpose of convenient reference I have appended to this communication, a summary statement (marked A.) of the receipts and expenditures of the past year, with an estimate, prepared with much care and deliberation, for the current year ending on the 30th November, 1846.

According to this, the receipts of the year from all sources, including $1,300,000, from taxes on real and personal estate, will be	$3,217,700 00	
Which added to the balance in the Treasury on the 1st December, 1845,	384,886 09	
Makes an aggregate of	$3,602,586 09	
Deducting from which, the estimated payments during the same period,	$3,513,996 09	
We arrive at an estimated balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of Dec. 1846, of	88,590 00	
Which is less by $296,296 09, than it was on the 1st of December, 1845.		
The amount of outstanding taxes on real and personal estate, considered available, on the 1st December, 1845, was	$874,544 50	
To this is to be added the assessment for 1846, which, according to the best estimates, will yield a nett revenue, after deducting allowances for expenses of collections and exonerations, of	$1,180,000 00	
Making an aggregate of	$2,054,544 50	
If from this aggregate we deduct the estimated collections from these sources, during the year, 1846,	$1,300,000 00	
The difference,	$754,544 50	
Will be the estimated amount of taxes, which, on the 1st December, 1846, will remain outstanding—being $120,000 00 less than was outstanding on the 1st day of December, 1845.		
When to the reductions, thus to take place, in the outstanding taxes within the current year,	$120,000,00	
We add the difference between the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st day of December, 1845, and the estimated balance in the Treasury on the 1st of Dec. 1846,	$296,296,09	
We arrive at an aggregate reduction of these two items, within the fiscal year, ending 30th Nov. 1846 of	$416,296,09	

From this view of the subject it is apparent, that the assessment of the year 1846, on real and personal estates, and the revenues of the year proper, derivable from all other sources, taken together, will be insufficient to meet the demands upon the Treasury, during the same period, by the sum of $416,296 09; and that in supplying the deficiency the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of December, 1846, will have been reduced to $88,590 00, and the arrears of outstanding taxes to the sum of $754,544 50.—It is plain, therefore, that our present financial system is inadequate to supply the means of meeting all the demands on the Treasury, except when aided from the balance which had accumulated before the payment of interest was resumed, and by collections from the arrearages of taxes of former years — both of which will soon be exhausted.

I am constrained to add, that all these calculations and estimates, pre-suppose that the demands on the Treasury will not be permitted to transcend their ordinary limits, and that no appropriations will be made by the Legislature to new objects. These are not anticipated, because in the present state of the finances, every new appropriation may well be regarded, not as a grant of money unincumbered in the Treasury, but rather as an abstraction of funds, specifically appropriated already, and rightfully belonging to the public creditors.

The deficit in our means, under existing laws, presents for the deliberations of the General Assembly, a topic of paramount importance. It may be remembered, that, in the month of January last, I expressed the opinion, in an Executive message, that our finances had not then reached a condition to enable us, permanently, and at once, to resume payment of the full interest on our public debt. I regret that subsequent examinations and reflections, have not permitted me to believe that I was then in error. But the Legislative action on the question has changed the entire aspect of our duties, and rendered it useless to revert to former views of policy. The payment of interest on the funded debt of the Commonwealth, was, in fact, resumed on the first of February, 1845. By that act, the State asserted her present ability to meet her engagements; and it must be our care that the pledge, thus renewed, be not again violated. The credit, fidelity and honor of Pennsylvania, all demand, that, henceforward the interest on her public debt shall be punctually and fully paid.

Heretofore, we might have pleaded the unexpected failure of the Depository Bank of the State, a few days before the interest was payable and when the moneys appropriated to its discharge were accumulated in her vaults,—the sudden destruction in value of nearly the entire currency in general use—the prostration of individual credit, and the deep and universal pecuniary embarrassments of the people. But now, all are prospering,—the currency is restored to a good degree of soundness—our revenue system, though still imperfect, has greatly increased in effectiveness and certainty—enterprize is renewed, and the people, happy in their institutions, and confident in themselves, look to the appropriate action of the Legislature to make provisions to satisfy the public wants.

The present period is, in truth, the crisis of our affairs. Prompt and effective measures now, to make a moderate addition to our revenue, will restore to Pennsylvania, for all future time, that proud position from which she has temporarily been made to stoop, by a course of policy that never met the approval of her people. But the addition must be made at once. Unless the estimates that have been presented, shall prove essentially erroneous, the balance in the Treasury, on the first of December, 1846, will not exceed one hundred thousand dollars. It is, therefore, obvious, that, if the receipts at the Treasury, during the months of December, 1846, and January, 1847, do not greatly exceed the receipts of the corresponding months of any preceding year, when the amount of outstanding taxes was greater than it will be then, a deficit must occur in the means of the Treasury, to pay the interest, which will become due on the 1st of February, 1847. The necessity of the adoption of immediate and efficient measures, to guard against a result which would be so fatal to the renewed faith and honor of the State, cannot be too strongly enforced upon the attention of the Legislature.

Intimately connected with the subject of our finances, is that of the Banking system of the State. The evils that have resulted from the manner in which it has been administered, and some of those more essentially connected with its organization and tendencies, have been felt by all. Yet, it may well be doubted, whether the whole of the mischiefs which it has instigated, have been traced back to their fruitful and pernicious cause. Not only has it stimulated individuals to ruin, but States have been led by its seductive and corrupting influences, into a course of wild extravagance, and consequent bankruptcy. Public debts have been contracted, even the interest of which could scarcely be met, by the most onerous taxation; while, in other cases, the faith of the government, which ought always to be held sacred, has been violated in time of profound peace.

The history of Pennsylvania, since the beginning of the year 1836, is a painful illustration of this truth. In December, 1835, when Governor Wolf retired from office, two months before the incorporation of the Bank of the United States, the State debt of Pennsylvania was $24,589,743 32. It is now, exclusive of the amount received as a deposite from the the general government, $40,986,393 23, making an increase of the State debt, in ten years, of $16,396,649 90, notwithstanding the receipt, in the mean time, of $2,867,514 78 of surplus revenue from the United States, and of $3,446,780 21 as premiums for Bank Charters.

In contemplating this startling fact, we naturally look round for the meritorious objects of State policy, for which this vast aggregate of twenty-two and three quarter millions of dollars, has been expended.

We find none of any magnitude. The main line of Canal and Railway, between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, had been completed, and was in successful operation.—The Delaware division, the Susquehanna and North Branch divisions, to the mouth of the Lackawanna, the West Branch division to Queens' Run, the Beaver division to New Castle, the Franklin line, and the French Creek Feeder, were all substantially finished when Governor Wolf left the the Executive Chair; and the sum of $344,619 09, was all that remained to be paid for completing them.

The State had reached a point in her improvement system, at which she could have suspended operations without loss. The scheme of direct taxation, to pay the interest, on the State loans, which had been introduced under Governor Wolf's administration, was admonishing the people of the inconvenience of a public debt. Every thing indicated that the further progress of our State improvements was to be deferred, till time had tested the productiveness of the finished works, and the increasing development of our resources had invited and justified their further extension.

It was at this time, that the act of 18th February, 1836, was passed, entitled, "an act to repeal the State tax on real and personal property, and to continue and extend the improvements of the State by Rail Roads and Canals, and to charter a State Bank, to be called the United States Bank." The first section of this act rescinded the system of taxes, which had been devised for the protection of the public credit—while, by other sections, more than two millions of dollars to be received from the Bank, were appropriated at once to the prosecution of Company works, and the commencement of new ones, under the direct charge of the State. To enable the Commonwealth to consumate this wild extension of improvements, six millions of dollars were promised as a permanent loan to the State, an interest of four per cent, and other loans at the same rate were to be made, when required, to the amount of one million of dollars annually. Under the impulse of this Act, and of the influence which effected its passage, a new series of improvements were begun at once, all of which, after the expenditure of many millions, now forming part of the public debt, and the cause of increased taxation. have been abandoned by the State, and have passed, most of them, into the hands of companies, which have paid no consideration for them.

It even seems, that the State has not limited its gratuities to the works thus commenced. The Beaver division, and the Wyoming line, on the North Branch, embracing forty-three miles of Canal in actual use, and the French Creek Feeder, costing together $1,222,927 81, and all of them finished in 1835, have been given away to companies, and leave the State with a less extended system of improvements now, than it had when the Bank of the United States was chartered.

The progress of these works was marked by the declining credit of the State, until, after the most desperate resorts, the sale of a further suspension to the banks in 1840, and a loan in 1841, by the State to herself, by the device of issuing relief notes—the proclaimed bankruptcy of the Commonwealth forcibly arrested them.

But the evil did not stop here. When the works were abandoned, the State was largely indebted to the contractors, whose claims were regarded as of primary obligation. To satisfy them, a law was passed, requiring the sale of the Bank stock, and other stocks which were owned by the State. These stocks, which had cost the Treasury nearly $4,200,000 were, at a most unpropitious moment, sacrificed for a fraction more than $1,405,000.

However painful these recollections of pecuniary loss may be there were attendant circumstances of graver and more momentous concern to the patriot. A new element of power found its way into our elections. The elective franchise was violated and abused—the declarations of the public will were disregarded and defied, and the very existence of our free institutions was menaced with revolution and destruction. I allude to the memorable crisis of 1838, when a direct attempt was made, by the leaders of a minority, to usurp the government, and to substitute their dictation for the voice of the majority of the people.

These scenes had their origin, beyond doubt, in a spirit of reckless confidence in the power and corrupting influence of money to control the State.

Apart from these political considerations the influence of a vitiated paper system upon the general and ordinary interests of life, is baneful and pernicious. Hitherto, there has virtually been nothing in the organization of Banks to limit the extent and define the character of their action, but the discretion of the directors. A few individuals, constituting the efficient portion of the Boards of management are, in fact, the depositories of this discretion; and as a general rule, subject no doubt to many honorable exceptions, it is exercised with primary, if not exclusive, reference to the supposed interests of the Bank.

While the business of the country prospers, and the spirit of speculating enterprize is stimulated by success, they extend their accommodations liberally, and fill the channels of circulation with a redundant and depraved currency. An unnatural rise of prices is the consequence. Importations increase in defiance of any discriminating tariff—extravagance invades all the departments of society—indefinite credit invites to a thriftless extension of indebtedness, till, at last, the laws of trade, unchanging as those of nature, produce reaction, and the whole artificial machinery is crushed. The people of the country are indebted to the cities; the cities are indebted abroad, where the promises of the banks are not excepted as money; and the banks are called upon to redeem their notes in coin. This they can only do by drawing in their means, refusing new accomodations, and pressing their debtors for payment. The circulation of the country is suddenly contracted, property is sacrificed, in many instances without relieving the debtor; and his energies are paralized by hopeless insolvency.

Such, within the recent memory of all of us, has been the action of a vitiated banking system on the faith of the State, the stability of her institutions, and the free energies of her people. It has taught us a grievous lesson of suffering; but it will not have been altogether unproductive of good, if it has impressed on us the solemn and imperative duty of guarding against a recurrence of similar evils.

The abuses of the banking system are found in many forms; but they are assentially the same in their origin and result; excessive issues of paper, and its consequent depreciation. To give the power of manufacturing money, yet effectually to limit its exercise, by legislation, is practically impossible. It is obvious, that no enactment can absolutely prevent the unlawful issue of paper by a bank, which has the lawful right to issue any.—Returns of bank officers, however exactly prescribed, or honestly made; give no security for the periods that elapse between them; and inspections of the affairs of the Banks by commissioners, which have been resorted to in other States, are apt to induce a dangerous reliance on the vigilance of such officers.

It may be, that the principle of individual liability for corporate engagements, which has recently been inserted in some of our charters, may, when properly extended and made more directly operative, secure not only the creditor from loss, but the currency from dangerous fluctuations. The experiment should be fairly made in the case of every Bank that may ask a renewal of its charter. That its progress may be the better tested, I respectfully recommend that the banks be required to make monthly returns of their condition, to the Auditor General; and that these be so arranged, as to present a more complete and exact view of their transactions, than is furnished under the existing law. This will facilitate the future inquiries of the Legislature, and the periodical publication of the returns, will secure to such of the banks, as are legitimately administered, the reward of their faithfulness, in the increased confidence of the public. I need scarcely add, that the claims of the banks to general confidence should be thoroughly investigated, and fully ascertained, before their charters are extended.

These recommendations have special reference to applications from existing banks. In my judgment the capital now invested in these institutions is amply adequate to the business wants of the community. The times do not indicate the present necessity of any additional stimulus to the spirit of enterprize, and I cannot allow myself to hazard, by any act of mine, a possible renewal of the excesses, which we have witnessed so recently.

Pennsylvania combines in an eminent degree the three great elements of individual and national wealth, agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; and the pursuits and industry of her people, are profitably divided among them. Her hills and mountains are almost everywhere filled with inexhaustible supplies of iron ore, and mineral coal; and her valleys abound with water power for propelling machinery, in the midst of the finest agricultural regions. She has constructed, at great cost, a line of improvements by canals and railways, connecting the waters of the Atlantic with those of the great West; which not only affords our own citizens a cheap and convenient mode of transporting their products to market, but also benefits the internal trade and commerce of a large portion of the other States of the Union.

The North and West Branch Canals, and the Delaware Division, in connexion with various improvements owned by companies, besides opening markets to the productions of the farmer, furnish out-lets for our coal and minerals, by which not only our own citizens are supplied, but also those of the neighboring and Eastern States, to the great advantage of both. Many parts of the State are also found most favorably adapted to the growing of wool, another great staple of national independence; and the successful application of mineral coal, to the smelting of iron, has given a new impetus, among us, to this most important of all the branches of manufactures.

It is not surprising, therefore, that our

people feel a deep anxiety in regard to the adoption of the change of any policy, on the part of the federal government, which may be supposed to affect such great interests. The regulation of a tariff on imports, so as to favor the development of our domestic resources, and give satisfaction to the vaious parts of the Union, has long been a vexed and exciting question. Its influences for good or evil, have no doubt been greatly exggerted in different sections of the country. The true policy of the nation would seem to lie between the extremes of those, who claim high duties for the mere purpose of protecting particular interests, and those who would not discriminate at all, in laying revenue duties, for the purpose of favoring the productions and industry of our own country.

And course of policy which would have the effect to check the intelligent and honest enterprize of our citizens. and to retard the development of our national resources, can never receive the sanction or acquiescence of the people of this confederacy. It is readily conceded, that no more monerys ought to be collected from imports, than are necessary to meet the constitutional requirements of the government, economically administered.—But, on the other hand, it is maintained with entire confidence, that in laying dufor this purpose, such discriminations for protection, as well as revenue, ought to be made, as will favor our own productions and industry, particularly in reference to articles which are of primary national importance, and indispensible in time of war.

This policy was expressly avowed in the first revenue law for levying duties upon imposts, passed after the adoption of the federal constitution, and has been recognized and adhered to by the federal government, and sanctioned by the people of the States, from that day to the present, unless, indeed, the compromise act of 1833, be considered an exception; and it will be adhered to, so long as we have a due regard to our individual and national prosperity and independence.

A tariff of discriminating duties, based on the principles indicated, and so adjusted as to secure permanence in its provisions,—sustained in its protective effects by the operations of a constitutional treasury, in regulating the issues of our banks, and checking excessive importations of merchandize, will, it is believed give more stability to the general interests and business of the country, than any other system of policy within the control of the federal government.

I refer to the reports of the Canal Commissioners, for a detail of the proceeding during the past year on the public improvements of the State. This document contains, among other things, a statement, exhibiting the amount of tonnage that passed over these works during the year, which, when compared with that of past years, will show their increasing value. It does not, however, exhibit near the whole amount of our internal trade, as a very large proportion of the products of agriculture and manufactures find their way to market through other channels of communication, and by far the greatest amount of our coal is transported upon company improvements

By the statement referred to, it appears that 86,231 tons of iron, in its various forms, passed over the canals and railways of the State during the season.—How much found its way to market upon our rivers and company works, I have no means of ascertaining with accuracy, but, most probably, an amount equal to that which was carried on the State improvements.

From the best information I have been enabled to obtain. not less than two millions of tons of Anthracite Coal were taken out of the mines and carried to market during the last year, the greater portion of which was sent to the Eastern and neighboring States, being an increase of about twemy five per cent over the operations of the preceding year, and, it is believed, the trade in this article will increase in even a greater ratio the present year. Of the Bituminous Coal, a very large amount was also mined and sent to market. It is estimated, that not less than thirteen millions bushels, were consumed at Pittsburgh and in its vicinity, and about six millions of bushels were transported from that point down the Ohio River.

I advert with great satisfaction, to the growing confidence of the people in the success and manage ment of our State improvements, which has been secured by the vigilance and economy of the Canal Commissioners.

The importance of these works, as a contribution to the national defence, and their value to the citizens of other States, as well as our own, cannot be too highly appreciated. They are now yielding a considerable portion of the revenue to meet the claims upon the Treasury.—The security of the public creditors, and the faith and honor of the State, are most intimately connected with their success and productiveness. They, therefore, demand the special care and vigilance of the Legislature, by which the income they are now yielding, may be secured and advanced with the increasing business of the country.

In this connection, there are few objects of national concern in which Pennsylvania has a deeper interest, than in the appropriation for romoving the obstructions to the navigation of the Ohio river, to the city of Pittsburg, which is a port of commercial entry. The claims upon Congress, to expedite the completion of this work, long since commenced as one of national interest, derive great force from the communication it would facilitate between the Western and South Western States, on the one hand, and those of the Atlantic on the other, by means of our public improvements.

The legislative enactments of the last few years, have introduced numerous improvements, in the system of levying and collecting the revenues of the State, and have guarded their expenditure with more care than formerly. I have every reason to believe, that these laws are strictly and honestly administered by the accountant and Treasury Departments, and that the influence of their authority and example, has had a salutary effect upon all the public agents. Much however, remains to be done to perfect our system of taxation. Complaints are made, that several of the texas now levied are rendered unproductive, as well as oppressive, by imperfections in their assessments. Personal estates, that should bear a share of the public burtheus, escape altogether, by the interposition of a trust, between the ostensible and the beneficial owners. The property of many corporations is exempted from taxation by special laws, while that of others of the same clases, and equally meritorious, remains bound. Securities for the payment of money, are by the words of the law, made taxable, which are in fact, the mere evidence of passing transactions, and can, in no degree be regarded as even temporary investments of the property of those in whose hands they are found. The simple exhibit, by the citizen, of his personal estate made without any other sanction, is substituted, generally for a less equivocal mode of ascertaining its amount and character. It should not be forgotten, that the tax which one citizen eludes, or is legally relieved from, is distributed among the rest, and forms an addition to their burthens. Justice to the tax-payers requires that this should not be suffered.—The whole subject, however, is one peculiary within your province, and I commend it to your prompt and serious consideration.

The report of the Adjutant General, exhibits the condition of the militia and volunteers, and of the arsenals and military property of the Commonwealth. It contains, also, judicious suggestions, in regard to the care of the public property, and the improvement of the militia system.

As the nations of the world have not united in providing, by paramount law, for the peaceful adjustment of disputes between seperate sovereignties, a military organization is essential to repel aggression and maintain the rights of the republic. In a nation of freemen, capable of self government, a well organized militia is adequate for these porposes, in all ordinary contingencies. Every man feels the conscious dignity of being a part of the national sovereignty, and the proud duty of defending his own rights, and the rights of all.

Various opinions are entertained as to the best organization of the militia, and I cannot hope that a discussion of them here will lead to any profitable result.—Our volunteers, whose time and talents have been largely given to the acquisition of military knowledge, present a formidable force, which may compare, advantageously, with that of any other State. Their conduct and discipline, have secured the public confidence, and they merit such well devised legislation, as will secure their continued efficiency and increasing numbers.

The incalculable benefits of our system of Common Sshool instruction, are extending themselves throughout the whole Commonwealth, strengthening, improving, and elevating mind, and preparing the generation which is to succeed us, for usefulness and just appreciations of duty. In country districts, where the population is scattered, and a large portion of the children find active employment for near half the year, the system cannot reach alll the ends that are accomplised in cities and towns. But the signal and extensive advantages resulting from it, throughout the State, as shown in the comprehensive report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, give assurance, that Pennsylvania has laid the broad and deep foundation for the perpetuity of her institutions, by securing a sound, intellectual and moral education, for all her children.

I have lately, with the Superintendent of the Public Schools, visited the city of Philadelphia. There is much for the good man to admire, in the variety, comprehensiveness, and beautiful arrangement of her benevolent and charitable institutions, and to warm his gratitude towards the men who founded, and who now direct them. But, there is a moral grandeur presented to the patriot, in her public schools, that surpasses them all. By the former, which cannot be commended too strongly to the continued favour and fostering care of the Legislature, comfort and instruction are provided for a few, who are excepted from the mass by special misfortune. But the latter are a blessing to all; they provide for improving and elevating the whole body of the people, and for qualifying every child in its onward way to maturity, by sound mental and moral instruction. for filling up its measure of usefulness, and accomplishing intelligently, the ends of its being. That community is happy, in which the system of general eduacation is so widely diffused, and so well administered, as I have seen it in the city and county of Philadelphia.

Allow me, gentlemen, before closing this communication, to tender to you assurances of my hearty co-operation in your efforts to maintain the faith of the Commonwealth, and advance the weltare of our constituents. To secure these great objects, with the more certainty, it is desirable that the indispensible business of the Legislature should be acted on at an early period, and that no important subject of legislation should be deferred to the closing days of the session.

The practice which has some times obtained, of affixing the Executive approval to bills during the recess, seems to me to be opposed to the policy of the constitution, while to act on them in the crowded hours that precede a final adjournment, requires a decision, without affording time for consideration—hence, a rule securing reasonable time for executive deliberation, on bills presented to him, near the close of the session, is most desirable.

Since the last session of the General Assembly, it has pleased Almighty God, to withdraw from the view of the American Nation, its most eminent and best loved citizen. After a life devoted to his country, the defence of her soil, her institutions and her honer, ANDREW JACKSON has passed to his rest—leaving to the friends of liberty, throughout the world, the precious inheritance of his example, and the consecrated memory of his services. His last moments were serene and admirable. Death found him waiting his approach, with a heart expanded in universal charity, and his spirit brightening as it drew nearer to the Saviour in whom he trusted. That he lived, has been the long extended theme of patriotic gratulation—that he so died, must crown the devout thanksgivings of the christian.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, Jan'ry 7 1836.

From Washington.

29th Congress---1st Session.

OREGON! OREGON!

Washington, January 8, 1846.

Dear Sir:—On Monday morning the unfinished business of Saturday was called up, on the Report of Mr. Harralson from the Committee on Military Affairs, relative to raising two regiments of riflemen, but before any debate was had,

Mr. Ingersoll, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution (the Senate concurring) that the President forthwith cause notice to be given to Great Britain, of the desire of the United States to annul and abrogate the Convention of August 6th, 1827, relative to the joint occupancy of Oregon Territory; and moved to make it the special order of the day for the first Monday in February.

Mr. G. Davis, from the Minority of the Committee, asked leave to make a Report, which he was instructed to offer as a substitute. This Report recommended to the House that it take no action upon the subject, that it is not a subject for their consideration, and that the whole matter be left to the discretion and responsibility of the President.

After some questions, propounded to the Speaker, were answered, Mr. Giddings of Ohio, took the floor, and of course opened the merits of the Oregon question. He was in favor of giving the notice, and gave his reasons at length.—He was in favor of the resolution upon the ground that by the recent accession of Texas, the slaveholding portion of the Union have the power in their own hands—that if we get Oregon, she will be non-slaveholding, and thus there will be something like an equal division. He believed that if we took possession of Oregon, war would ensue, but he would prefer war, to being under the influence of a slaveholding obligarchy.

Mr M'Dowell, of Ohio, succeeded Mr. G. but presented no new features in the case.

Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, followed in a very able speech; he was opposed to giving the notice, and echoed the sentiments of Mr. Calhoun. He expressed his surprise at the course of Mr. Adams, and went on to say if we were to go to war with Great Britain for Oregon, the war would not end here. We might get Oregon, bul we would ruin ourselves.

Mr. Simms, of Mo., followed in a very hot speech favorable to giving the notice. He was opposed to any conciliatory measures, and thought now was the time to give directions, and prepare for the consequences. He spoke until the hour of adjournment.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and to-day, the debate was continued.

Mr. M'Connell, before the debate was resumed, asked leave to submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we hail the elevated feelings which now universally prevails in our glorious confederacy to strengthen and consolidate the principles of Republican freedom and extend the blessings of our free institutions in every practicable quarter of the universe, in the spirit of Christian love and peaceful brotherhood.

Resolved, That while we hail the admission of Texas (which fought its way to independence,) as a sister State into our Union, and view with unaffected pride and satisfaction, the patriotic resolution of the Executive government and Congress of the United States, to uphold our title to Oregon, and also observe the growing desire to incorporate Mexico. Yucatan, California, &c., in the confederacy—that Ireland is fully entitled to share the blessings of our free institutions.

Resolved, That the Irish people as a nation have long been ground down, by the tyrranny of British misrule and misgovernment, and while her people for centuries have groaned under a foreign monarchial yoke, they have always cherished the democratic principles of Republican government, the only civilized institution that has ever insured freedom to man.

Besolved, That the House receive with due attention and consideration, any communication that may be forwarded from that high minded and liberty-loving people, with a view to effect such an object.

Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, then took the floor in favor of giving notice. He is an able speaker and a good Whig. He considers our title so good that Great Britain would have acknowledged the fact long ago, but that she considers her colosal strength will induce us to compromise, rather than enter the arena with her.

Judge Bowlin followed Mr. Hilliard, in opposition to the ground assumed by Mr. Rhett, but his remarks finally merged into the same strain as those of Mr. Simms—and like Mr. S., spoke until the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, Mr. Yancey, of Ala., took the floor, but gave way for the Committees to Report.

The most important Report was from the Committee in the case of Cabell and Brockenbrough, deciding that Mr. Cabell is not entitled to the seat he now occupies, and that Mr. Brockenbrough is. The Report was ordered to be printed. The Committee decided some time ago that Mr. C. was entitled to his seat during the investigation.

After this was gone through with,

Mr. Yancey took the floor, and, in a most eloquent speech, opposed the resolution to give the notice. He remarked that the negotiation was not closed. He was in favor of continuing the joint occupation four years longer, at the expiration of which time, we would have 100,000 settlers there. This was the only sure way to secure the country. If we only had patience, we would get it without fighting for it.

Mr. Caleb B. Smith followed Mr. Yancey, and ridiculed the war spirit that pervaded some parts of this House. He was strenuously opposed to giving the notice—and knew that his constituents were opposed to any measure which would involve this country in a war.

This morning Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, took the floor in favor of the resolutions, and is now speaking.

By the tenor of the debate you will see that it is not confined to any party, but the temperate of both parties oppose the measure, as one flagrant with evils.—Mr. Adams' speech was regarded by the war party as something extraordinary—but that gentleman, yesterday, in explanation of some of his remarks made the other day, said he did not believe we would have war, and if it did come to the sticking place, he "believed this Administration would back out."

And this is the opinion of many of the Whig Members of this House, who will vote for the resolutions.

Mr. Cobb has concluded, and Mr. M'Clernane, of Illi., has the floor. He goes the whole figure for Oregon, and sooner than surrender to the 49th, he would surrender the whole.

It is said that there is not a single member of the Cabinet, who is not favorable to taking possession of the whole of Oregon, and opposed to a compromise.

The Post-Master General has recently instructed the Deputies in this city, to charge postage on all letters not written by members, although franked by them.

The memory of the "Hero of New Orleans" cannot be so fondly cherished, as he, if he were aware of the fact, would like.

A motion was made to adjourn, this being the 8th of January—the Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, but it was not even received.

The Senate has been engaged on unimportant business this week, they will not get hold of the interesting matter before this House for some time, but when it does come up in that body, it will be deeply interesting. That is the grand tribunal—and they will secure the peace and prosperity, or the wo and misery of our country.—Pa. Tel.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale at the Public Square in the Borough of Somerset, on Friday the 6th day of February at 1 o'clock P. M., the following Real Estate, viz:—

All the right, title, interest and claim, of Hugh Nicholson, of, in, and to a certain tract of land, situate in Milford township, Somerset county, Pa. containing 300 acres, more or less, about 10 acres clear, about 2 acres in meadow, adjoining lands of Simon Gebhart, John Philippi (of G.) and others, on which is erected a cabin house, and cabin barn, with the appertenances—as the property of the said Hugh Nicholson, at the suit of Jacob Heinbaugh for the use of J H Miller and Co.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim, of Jacob Pritz and Daniel Enos, of, in, and to a certain tract of land, situate in Milford township, Somerset co., Pa., containing 400 acres, more or less, about twenty five or thirty acres clear, and about three acres in meadow, adjoining lands of Benjamin Knepper, Joseph Bittinger and others, on which are erected a log house and log barn, with the appertenances—as the property of the said Jacob Pritz & Daniel Enos, at the suit Jacob G Miller's assignee and J H Miller.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim, of Samuel Landis, of, in, and to a certain lot of ground, situate on the south side of main street, in the east addition of Berlin, called Vetersburg, Somerset county, adjoiniug a lot of Peter Guss on the west, a lot of John Landis on the east, on which are erected a two story log dwelling, with the appertenances—as the property of the said Samuel Landis, at the suit of Jacob Kimmel.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim, of James Lawson, of, in, and to four lots of ground, situate in the Borough of Somerset, Somerset county, Pa., containing one acre, more or less, adjoining main street on the south, lands of Isaac Ankeny on the west, Union street on the north, on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house and stable, with the appertenances—as the property of the said James Lawson, at the suit of William Lee, now for the use of George Ross.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim, of Benjamin Lenhart, of, in, and to a certain lot of ground, situate in the town of Davidsville, Somerset county, Pa., containing one fourth acre, adjoining main street on the east and a lot of Peter Levy on the south, and lands of Isaac Kauffman on the west and north, on which are erected a two story log dwelling house and stable, with the appertenances—as the property of the said Benjamin Lenhart, at the suit of Peter Levy.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Charles Ogle, late of Somerset county, deceased, in the hands and possession of Emily Ogle, acting Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Charles Ogle, deceased, and Testamentary Guardian of the heirs of said deceased. viz:—

No. 1. A certain tract of land situate in Greenville township, Somerset county, containing 208 acres and allowance, adjoining lands of John Bouser, tracts No. 2 and 3, John Witt &c. being the same tract of land which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by patent dated 16th April 1829 granted to Jacob Countryman and being the same Ludwick Bare and wife to said C. Ogle per deed dated 29th March 1838 see deed recorded in Record Book of Deeds for Somerset county, vol. 17 pages 89 90 and 91 on which property is a saw mill and five or six acres cleared land.

No. 2. Also one piece, or parcel of land, adjoining the above tract, containing one acre more or less being the same which Ludwick Bare and wife, conveyed to said Charles Ogle, per deed dated 29 March 1838, recorded in Record Book vol 17 pages 89 90 and 91, on which is erected a cabin house and other improvements.

No. 3. Also one other tract of land, situate in Greenville tp., adjoining lands of Absolom Bare, William Alricks and others, containing 203 acres, and allowance, on which is a log barn, and about 10 acres of clear land, being part of the tract of land warranted in the name of Adam Brittle, and being the same land which Ludwick Bare and wife conveyed to said C. Ogle, per deed dated 29, March 1838, see Deed recorded Record in Book vol 17 pages 91 92 and 93.

No. 8. Three certain lots of ground, situate in Somerset Borough, immediately East of the Presbyterian Church, South of Patriot Street, and numbered on the general plan of said Town as lots No. 121, 122, and 123.

No. 9. Also, all the right, title interest, and claim, of deceased in, and to 500 acres of land more or less, situate about one and a half miles South East of Somerset Borough, on which is erected, a saw mill and other improvements known as the property of Ogle, Ross and Bailey.

No. 11. A certain tract of land, situate in Southampton township, Somerset county, adjoining lands f olDaniel Lepley, John Witt, S. D. Witt, Valentine Lepley and others, containing 169 acres and 57 perches and allowance, on which are erected a log dwelling house, and log barn and about 75 acres clear, with abundance of Iron Ore, Coal and limestone being the same tract of land, which was conveyed by John Hardin, to said Charles Ogle and J. F. Cox, per deed dated 17 October 1840, see deed recorded in vol 17 pages 518 and 519.

No. 12. A certain tract of land situate in Southampton township, county of Somerset adjoining lands of Isaac Hardin Jacob Witt's heirs, John Witt, Gideon Shaffer and others, containing 99 acres and 56 perches and allowance, on which are erected a good log house, good log barn and other improvements and about 70 acres of clear land.

Also, the defendants interest, right, title, and claim in the following described tracts of land viz:

No, 14. 400 acres warranted in the name of Tench Cox, in Somerset tp.

No 17, 309 acres warranted in the name of Martin Crider, in Conemaugh tp,

No 18, 400¼ acres warranted in the name of Samuel Richard in Shade tp,

No 19, 400 acres warranted in the name of John Barron in Somerset tp.

No 20, 400 acres warranted in the name of Adam Creamer. in Turkeyfoot tp,

No 21, 401¼ acres warranted in the name of James Nelson in Jenner tp,

No 26, 215¾ acres warranted in the name of Peter Newinger in Southampton tp,

No 28, 100 acres warranted in the name of Cornelius Martenus in Milford tp,

No 32 392½ acres warranted in the name of Simon Perry in Shade tp,

No 33, 433 acres warranted in the name of George Thomson in Shade tp,

No 34, 386 acres warranted in the name of John Poor in Shade tp,

No 35, 220 acres warranted in the name of Thomas Moore in Shade tp,

No 36, 467 acres warranted in the name of Frederick Hubley Conemaugh tp,

No 37, 360 acres warranted in the name of James Dalton in Conemaugh tp,

No 40, 439½ acres warranted in the name of Isreal Williams in Shade tp,

No 43, 399 acres warranted in the name of Sarah Bedford in Somerset tp,

No 44, 428 acres warranted in the name of Benjamin Lockery in Somerset tp,

No, 47, 382 acres warranted in the name of Isaac Price in Milford tp,

No 48, 395¼ acres warranted in the name of Benjamin Rush in Milford tp,

No 49, 404 acres warranted in the name of Michael King in Turkeyfoot tp,

No 50, 410½ acres warranted in the name of Jane Chary in Addison tp,

No 51, 417 acres warrented in the name of Mary Chary in Addison tp,

No 54, 400 acres warranted in the name of John Chary in Elklick tp,

No, 64, 434 acres warranted in the name of Mary Simpson in Greenville tp,

No 65, 338¼ acres warranted in the name of Samuel Dunlap in Greenville tp,

No 67, 358¾ acres warranted in the name of John Thomas in Greenville tp,

No 59, 416¼ acres warrented in the name of Thomas Care in Southampton tp,

No 70, 198 acres warranted in the name of James Hoffman in Southampton tp,

No 71, 401¼ acres warranted in the name of Isaac Jones Southampton tp,

No 72, 398½ acres warranted in the name of William King in Southampton tp,

No 73, 401¾ acres warranted in the name of John King in Southampton tp,

No 74, 429 acres warranted in the name of Wm. Lawrice in Southampton tp,

No 75, 416¼ acres warranted in the name of Thomas Love in Southampton tp,

No 77, 322 acres warranted in the name of John McKim in Southampton tp,

No 80, 432 acres warranted in the name of Elizabeth Pratt in Southampton tp,

No 83, 200 acres warranted in the name of Jacob Rhoads in Southampton tp,

No 84, 493½ acres warranted in the name of John Smith in Southampton tp,

No 85, 328½ acres warranted in the name of John Shaver in Southampton tp,

No 87, 400 acres warranted in the name of Thomas Stokely in Southampton tp,

No 88, 438 acres warranted in the name of John Statler in Southampton tp,

No 92, 464 acres warranted in the name of Edward Allen in Allegheny tp,

No 94, 438 acres warranted in the name of Thomas Brown in Allegheny tp,

No 95, 300 acres warranted in the name of Matthew Black in Allegheny tp,

No 97, 420½ acres warranted in the name of Sarah Finnemore in Allegheny tp,

No 98, 446½ acres, warranted in the name of Lewis G, Noaille in Allegheny tp,

No 100, 420¼ acres, warranted in the name of James Shaw in Allegheny tp,

No 101, 440 acres, warranted in the name of Hugh Barkley in Alleghery tp,

No 102, 438¾ acres, warranted in the name of James Clark in Allegheny tp,

No 103; 401 acres warranted in the name of Isreal Isreal in Allegheny tp,

No 104, 430 acres, warranted in the name of Joseph Moore, in Allegheny tp,

No 105, 400 acres warranted in the name of Thomas Henderson in Conemaugh tp,

No 106, 403 acres, warranted in the name of Lewis Walker in Shade tp,

No 108, 400 acres, warranted in the name of James Black Southampton tp,

No 112, 420¾ acres, warranted in the name of Racheal Tempest in Southampton tp,

No 115, 487½ acres warranted in the name of John L, Carey in Southampton tp,

No 117, 392 acres, warranted in the name of Michael Oswalt and James Rheads in Southampton tp,

No 118, 406 acres, warranted in the name of John Philips in Southampton tp,

No 121, 400 acres, warranted in the name of James Wells in Southampton tp,

No 122, 402 acres, warranted in the name of Catharine Wayman in Southampton tp,

No 123, 399¾ acres, warranted in the name of Alexander Adams in Southampton tp,

On the two last above mentioned tracts, there is an abundance of Stone Coal and Limestone and inexhaustable mines of Iron Ore, one of the richest quality has been opened at different points for a considerable distance and discovered throughout to be an average thickness of seven feet. Said two tracts lie from 2 to 3 miles from Mount Savage Iron works. The foregoing tracts are well timbered many of them with fine pine and have good water power thereon—as the property of the said Charles Ogle, deceased, in the possession of Emly Ogle, acting Executrix of the last Will and Testament, of said Charles Ogle, deceased, and Testamentary Guardian of the heirs of said deceased, at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Pennsylvania,

N, B, Ten per cent of the purchase money will be required to be paid on each purchase as soon as the property is knocked down, or it will be considred no sale,

JACOB PHILIPPI, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Somerset,
Jannary 13, 1846.

Trustees' Sale of REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on the 28th day of February A. D. 1846. the following Real Estate late the estate of Conrad Beal deceased. viz:

One tract of land,

situate in Greenville tp. in the county of Somerset, containing about two hundred acres more or less, adjoining lands of Nicholas Beall; John Meese, Jacob Yeager, and others, with about Seventy acres of clear land on which is erected one Log House, also some fruit trees.

Terms:—one third to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow semi annually during her life time, and at her death to be equally distributed among the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, and the remainder one third in hand and the balance in three equal annual instalments without interest. Purchase money to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Daniel Leply, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Conrad Beall deceased.

By order of the Court.

W. H. RICKING
Jan. 13 '46 Clerk.

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1846.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston, and his offices in these several places are located as follows:—

Philadelphia—No, 59 Pine Street.
New York—No. 16 Nassau "
Baltimore—S. E. Corner of Balt-& Cal st
Boston—No 16 State st.

Will the Tariff be Reduced?

This is a question we hear often asked. Men see the country prosperous under the operations of the present Tariff and begin to wonder why President Polk and his friends cannot be content to let it remain undisturbed. The measure has been fully tested and seems to answer all the purposes for which it was designed. Why, then, disturb it? Why not permit things to continue as they are at present? Why so much hue and cry against protection? Why all those labored efforts of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury to prove that the protective policy is injurious to the country? Why so much anxiety to crush our rising manufactures and with them the rising energies of the nation? The people—the masses—the operatives at least—are satisfied with the existing state of things and anxious to see it continue. They have become sick and tired of this thing of experimenting, ever and anon, upon their operations. They want to see this question settled and put at rest, once and for all—and if Mr. Polk has any regard for their wishes—if he be anxious to promote their welfare—he will alter his course and yield to their demands. But if he acts differently—if he persists in pressing his views in opposition to the well ascertained wishes of a majority of the American people—he will incur a fearful responsibility and draw down upon himself the curses of those whom, by a mistaken policy, he will be sure to ruin, many of whom aided in elevating him to power under a belief that on this particular question he would act in accordance with their wishes, and that in all he did he would keep their interests steadily in view.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

If the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are truly anxious, as they appear to be, to obtain permission to carry their work through Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh, they will in all probability be gratified during the present session of our Legislature. That their true interests lie in that direction can hardly admit of a doubt when it is considered that while they will be saving some three millions of dollars in the construction of the Road by going to Pittsburgh, they will at the same time secure all the trade of the Mississippi Valley that they could secure at Parkersburg, and in addition to that, secure also a portion of the trade of the Lakes and of the interior between the Lakes and the Ohio. It is argued by the friends of the Virginia route, that Pennsylvania will ere long connect her eastern Emporium by means of a Railroad with Lake Erie and by another through the middle counties with the Ohio at or near Pittsburgh. This may be so; but what of it? Either or both of these works may be constructed without detriment to the Baltimore & Ohio Company; for it must be obvious to all who have paid any attention to the subject, that at the rate at which the great West is filling up she will soon have a population of fifteen or twenty millions, and that in the course of ten years it will require at least half a dozen of Railroads and Canals to carry the trade and travel between that region and our Atlantic cities. In any event, therefore, the B. & O. Co., will lose nothing by going to Pittsburgh.

Governor's Message.

The Message of Governor Shunk, which we publish to-day, is truly characteristic of the source from whence it came and is just such a document as might have been expected from a "veteran office-holder." The Governor labors to create the impression that a large portion of our enormous State Debt was contracted under the Administration of Gov. Ritner, and that the Whigs are to blame for the whole of it, when he knows, as every body else does, that the contrary is the fact. Other assumptions he makes which are equally mean and unfounded—and almost the whole document abounds with demogogueism of the rankest sort. The paragraph in regard to the Common School system is the only one that breathes an honorable and manly spirit.

The Weather.

The weather continues cold with us.—We have had two slight falls of snow within the last ten days, and the roads are still in excellent condition for sleighing.

Mount Savage Iron Works.

An immense amount of business is doing at these works. Not less than 200 tons of pig metal are turned off from the Furnaces weekly, which metal is mostly manufactured into Railroad Iron, and several new Furnaces and other works are in progress of erection. The Company give employment to some 1,000 or 1,200 hands, and the population on an area of one and half miles square immediately around the works exceeds 5,000. The number of houses is about 250. The region in the vicinity abounds with Iron ore and coal, both of excellent quality, and of the latter article large quantities are transported to the eastern cities and other places. Should the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad be extended westward to Pittsburgh, we may reasonably calculate that in less than ten years we shall have a number of similar works erected in Somerset county, while in the same period of time the population immediately around the Mount Savage Works will in all likelihood be increased three or four fold.

CONGRESS.

Nothing definite has transpired as yet in Congress in relation to the Oregon question. In both Houses the committees on Foreign Affairs have introduced resolutions to give Great Britain one year's notice of the intention of our Government to terminate the joint possession of the Territory. In the House of Representatives an amendment has been offered to leave the matter in the hands of the President with authority to give the notice whenever he shall deem it expedient. Thus matters stand at present, and will probably remain so until after the arrival of the next British Steamer, which is looked for with much anxiety.

Take That!

A late number of the Liverpool (England) Times thus launches forth in praises of Mr. Polk:—"It is upon the ground that commerce is always soothing, that, irrespective of his war propensities, a large party in this country (England) wish well to Mr. Polk. They dislike his pugnacity, but they are partial to the President because he is a FREE TRADER, and is desirous of reducing the Tariff from PROTECTION, or prohibition, to REVENUE."

Flour and Grain.

Flour and Grain have experienced a considerable decline in prices, especially in the eastern cities. Such we predicted would be the case. Limited sales of Flour were made last week in Philadelphia at from $5 37½ to $5 87½, while sales of Wheat can hardly be effected at what are considered fair prices.

The Railroad Convention.

The Railroad Convention at Harrisburg on the 12th and 13th inst., was well attended, and from the spirit manifested by those assembled much good is expected to result from their labors. The proceedings will be found in to-day's paper.

Latest from Washington.

In the Senate a Bill has been introduced by the Committee on Naval Affairs, for the construction of ten steam vessels of war, and appropriating from five to six millions of dollars for the purpose.—This looks war-like.

PA. LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, January 6, 1846.

The Senate met at 3 o'clock, P. M. and was called to order by Mr. Sterigere, Speaker.

On motion the Senate proceeded to the election of a Speaker, whereupon Mr. Sherwood was elected.

Mr. DARSIE, of Allegheny, read in his place a Bill granting to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company the right of way through Pennsylvania.

HOUSE.

At 12 o'clock the House was called to order by the clerk. On balloting for Speaker, Mr. Patterson received 65 votes and was therefore elected.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, January 7, 1846.

Mr. Gibbons offered resolutions approving of the resolutions recently offered in the U. S. Senate by Mr. Calhoun on the Oregon question.

Mr. Goodrich was elected clerk.

HOUSE.

Mr. Bright offered resolutions instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to oppose any reduction of the existing Tariff.

William Jack was elected Clerk.

Railroad Convention.

The Delegates friendly to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad; the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio road to Pittsburg; and a portion of the friends of the Middle route, assembled in Harrisburgh, on Monday afternoon, and organized temporarily by calling WM. M. WATTS Esq., of Cumberland to the chair; and appointed Samuel M. Barclay, of Bedford; J. B. Oliver, of Westmoreland; J. B. Johnson, of Erie; and J. B. Nevin, of Franklin; Secretaries.

Delegates were present in the Convention from the counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland, Somerset, Bedford, Franklin, Cumberland, Indiana, Cambria, Butler, Erie, Crawford, Warren, Elk, M'Kean, Potter and Clarion.

On motion of Col. Wm. Robison, of Allegheny, a committee of one delegate from each county represented was appointed to nominate officers for the permanent organization of the Convention; who, having retired a short time, reported the following: President, J. K. MOOREHEAD. Vice Presidents, WILLIAM M. WATTS, Cumberland; JOSEPH GRAY, Crawford; LYMAN ROBISON, Erie; B. BARTHOLOMEW, Warren; JAMES NILL, Franklin; JAMES T. HALE, Centre; W. T. DOUGHERTY, Bedford; I. HUGUS, Somerset. SECRETARIES, Samuel M. Barclay, Bedford; Col. McKibbin, Allegheny; Thomas McDowell, Cambria; Col. John M. Sullivan, Butler; M. Johnson, Erie.

The President briefly returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

A committee was then appointed to prepare resolutions, and draft a memorial and address to the Legislature; when the Convention adjourned to meet again on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1846.

The Committee met agreeably to adjournment.

Hon. J. S. BLACK, of Somerset, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That the State of Pennsylvania posesses, within her own borders, more and greater advantages for public improvements, by railroads, than any other State in the Union; because she has the power to construct, within her own territory, the means of a direct and improved communication between the waters of the Atlantic and those of the Ohio river and great lakes, thereby drawing to our Capital the trade from both these sources.

Resolved, That the State of Pennsylvania, and especially the city of Philadelphia, would be blind to their own interests should they neglect the means of securing a portion of the immense and rapidly increasing trade of the great lakes and the boundless and fertile regions bordering thereon.

Resolved, That it is proved by actual survey, that the Sunbury and Erie Railroad would afford the most eligible route, and the best means of communication between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Atlantic.

Resolved, that such a road would become a great avenue of trade, as well as a thoroughfare for travelling between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Atlantic, thereby adding greatly to the wealth and importance of the city of Philadelphia, as well as the town of Erie; and diffusing its benefits through the whole region of country which would be travelled by it.

Resolved, That the General Assembly be and they are hereby requested to grant an act of incorporation to authorize a company to make a railroad by the most practicable route between Harrisburg and Pittsburg, on such just and liberal terms as will at the same time secure its completion, and protect the public improvements already made.

RESOLVED, That it is right proper and expedient, that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania should grant the right of way to the Baltimare and Ohio Railroad Company to pass through her territory with their Railroad to Pittsburgh, subject to such just and liberal restrictions on the use of the priveledge as will secure to the travel and trade of Pennsylvania the same advantage, on said road enjoyed by the travel and trade of Baltimore, and for this purpose, in granting the priviledge the Legislature ought to reserve the right by corporation created for that purpose or otherwise, to make a Railroad or Railroads to intersect it at any point within the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland or Virginia, which may be thought most advantageous.

RESOLVED, That the Legislature of Pennsylvania be, and they are hereby requested to incorporate a company to make a Railroad from the termination of the Cumberland Valley Railroad at Chambersburg, to intersect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at such point on the same within this State, as may be found most advantageous to the Commenwealth and her commercial metropolis, Philadelpiha.

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this Convention, if the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shall be permitted to strike the Ohio river at any point below Pittsburgh, it will be ruinous to the main line of our public improvements and will retard the improvement of the Ohio river to the city of Pittsburgh, a measure which is of vital importance to the general interests of this Commanwealth.

RESOLVED, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the officers and a copy thereof handed to the Speaker of each House of the Legislature with a request that they be laid before the bodies over which they preside.

Hon. Mr. Thompson, of Erie, called for a division, and the first four resolutions being adopted, he objected to the fifth resolution in the report, and addressed the convention at some leugth in opposition. The resolution was supported by Messrs. Penrose of Lancaster, Judge White of Indiana, Mr. Shannon of Westmoreland, and Mr. M'Dowell of Cambria, when the resolution was adopted by a large majority.

The balance of the resolutions was then adopted without objection.

Resolutions were then adopted returning thanks to the officess for the manner in which they had discharged their duties, to the Commissioners of Dauphin county, for the use of the Court House, and requesting editors to publish the proceedings. Adjourned.

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., by Gillian Lint Esq. Mr. EPHRAIM SHAFFER, to Miss MARY WILL, both of Somerset tp.

DIED:

In this borough on Friday last, FREDERICK WILLIAM, infant son of Mr. Martin Shaffer, aged 3 y. 6 m. and 16 days.

On the 15th inst., ROSE ANN, infant daughter of Mr. George Long, aged 4 y. 9 m. and 26 days.

On the 14th Mrs. CATHARINE, consort of Mr. George Meese, jr. of Somerset tp. aged 21 y. 4 m. and 3 days.

On the Morning of the 12th inst., in the Borough of Stoystown of Typhoid Fever, ROGERS MARSHALL, Esq., in the 52nd year of his age.

The following is given as the last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Mr. Marshall was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and adorned his profession by a consistant walk and conversation. To the doctrines of his Church he held with implicit confidence. Though he had his trials and imperfections in common with the best of men, and all men, yet his faith was unmoved by the essays of man. In this belief he lived and in it, as he once said he would, he died. The writer has been acquainted with the deceased for more than ten years and always found him warm and decided in whatever he espoused. Order, morality and temperance found in him a faithful advocate, as a Christian he was no bigot, no ranter nor enthusiast, but consistant, calm and uniform; as a man he was intelligent and firm, as a husband tender, as a father indulgent, and as a citizen useful—he needs no eulogy, no flattering encomiums to tell how he lived, or how he died. It is sufficient to know, that he died as he lived. He fell while yet in the meridian of life, while the powers of his intellect were yet in their prime and while life was yet buoyant in prospect. In his conflict with the last enemy, though insensible by times, yet he was sustained by the consolations of the Gospel. Though he may not have given any visible testimony of his interest in Christ at the close of his earthly career, yet he had the secret testimony of the spirit witnessing with his spirit that he died a Christian. He bore his sufferings with unshaken patience, and at last breathed upon a troubled world a final adieu.

Friends and connections are left to sing his funeral dirge, to pronounce his solemn obsequies, and to shed the tear of sorrow over his grave.

Somerset Lyceum,

WILL meet in the Lyceum room on Friday Evening next.

Question for discussion.

Should the United States Senate confirm a treaty fixing the 49th degree as the boundary line between the United States and the British possession Oregon Terrytory,

Declaimer, J F Loy,
Essayist, R G Forward,
Those interested will please attend.
J D COLBORN, Sec.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Cyrus Benford & Michael A. Sanner, will expire by limitation on the 20. of February next. Persons wishing to purchase goods at reduced prices, at a very small advance on cost, will have an opportunity by calling at

ja20 **Benford & Sanner's Store.**

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

TO all persons who brought suits or entered up judgments during my term of office as Prothonotary.

BY virtue of an act of assembly of last session, it has been decided that I am liable for, and required to pay up within one month, all the state tax, upon writs and judgments during my term, just as if I had received them. Come up then at next court and pay all you can on taxes and fees, or I shall be compelled to pay 12 per cent interest after the 30 days have expired, for a large amount of money I have never received. Nothing but the urgency of the case could have compelled me thus early and earnestly to call upon you. SAM'L W. PEARSON, late Proth.

January 20, 1846.

SOMERSET GUARDS!

EYES RIGHT!

Turn out on Washington's birth day!

AT a meeting of the Guards held on Saturday evenig 17 inst, at the office of S W Pearson, it was agreed that there should be a parade on the 22d of February next. Those members who have obtained new caps and trimmings for uniforms will have them made and appear in them on that day, and the balance of the company in their old uniforms,

A general attendance of all who have signed the Constitution and all who intend to join the Company, is requested as a vote will be taken to designate the members to be elected officers as soon thereafter as legal notice can be given,

By the
jan 20 '45 COMPANY,

Notice.

IT is necessary that the Collectors of taxes for 1842, 1843, and 1844 who are in arrears should settle off their respective duplicates at February court. Those who neglect this notice may expect to be visited by the proper authority.

F WEIMER
J R KING } Com'rs,
P BERKEY

Attest R L STEWART,
Jan 20 '46.

LOOK OUT FOR BREAKERS.

THE subscriber intending to close up his business, in this place, (having disposed of his stock) hereby notifies all persons having dealings with him, to call and settle their accounts, as soon as possible as all debts must be paid before the first day of March, 1846, after which time, those that do not attend to it, may expect to pay costs.

W. E. MILLER.

Somerset, jan 20 '46

Adjourned ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

THE plantation, late the estate of John Statler, Sen'r deceased, situate on both sides of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike road, part in Shade and part in Stoneycreek township, containing two hundred and thirty eight acres and allowance, with about fifty five acres cleared, with one two story log house, one log barn and other buildings thereon erected, and an apple-orchard thereon growing, will be offered for sale by public out-cry at the house of Isaac Ankeny, in Somerset, on Tuesday the 10th day of February next,

Terms made known on day of Sale by

ISAAC ANKENY.

Jan20 '46. Adm'r,

Executors' Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Isaac Stoner, late of Brothersvally township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscribers in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Wednesday the 15th of February next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JOCOB STONER,
CHAUNCEY F STONER,
jan6 '46 6t Executors.

Somerset County, ss.

IN the matter of the voluntary assignment of Jacob Flickinger to Charles Heffley. L.S.

No. 155, April term, 1843. And now to wit, 4th November, 1845. Account of assignee filed. 8th Dec, 1845, account confirmed, and Samuel W Pearson, Esq, appointed Auditor to distribute the money among the creditors.

Extract from the record certified 15th, Dec, 1845. A J OGLE, Prot'y.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Auditor will attend at his office in Somerset, on Tuesday 27. January, 1846, to perform the duties of the above appointment, of which all concerned will take notice.

SAMNEL W PEARSON,
jan6 '46 Auditor.

Administrator's Sale OF Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public outcry on the 9th day of February, on the premises, the following tract of land viz:

60 acres of land

situate in Paint township, Somerset county, adjoining lands of Peter Miller, John Walker and others, with a cabin house and log stable thereon erected, with about seven acres clear, late the estate of Alexander Walker, deceased.

Sale to commence at two o'clock on said day; where due attendance will be given by Samuel Rotdebush jr. administrator. Terms Cash.

By the Court.
W. H. PICKING,
Jan. 13 '46. Clerk

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 8th day of December, 1845. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the real and personal estate of Frederick Younkin deceased. And now to wit, December 8th, 1845, Ross Forward, Samuel W Pearson and Isaac Hugus, appointed Auditors to ascertain advancements and distribute the real and personal estate, among the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd.

Extract from the records of said court certified this 9th day of December, 1845

WM H PICKING,
dec16 Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Auditors will meet at the house of Isaac Ankeny on Friday the 23d day of January next, for the purposes in the foregoing commission mentioned, at which place and time all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

ROSS FORWARD,
SAMUEL W PEARSON,
ISAAC HUGUS,
dec16 '45 Auditors.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, are requested to make payment to J O Carson in whose hands the books of the firm are. It will be to the interest of ALL concerned not to neglect this notice. THE BOOKS MUST BE SETTLED. "A hint to the wise is sufficient." BRUCE & CARSON.

Stoystown, jan6 '46

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fi Fa* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by way of public outcry, at the house of Joseph Fleming, in Jenner township, Somerset county, on Thursday the 5th day of February next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following Real Estate, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim, of George Fleck, deceased, of, in, and to a certain TRACT OF LAND, situate in Jenner township, Somerset county, containing two hundred acres, more or less, about twenty acres clear, adjoining land of Barnet Picking, Jacob Heiple and Charles Ogle's heirs and others, on which are erected a cabin house and stable, with the appertenances—as the property of the said George Fleck, deceased, at the suit of William Trimble, for the use of Edmund Kiernan and John A. Bell, partners trading under the firm of Kiernan and Bell.

JACOB PHILIPPI, Sh'ff.
Sheriff's Office, Somerset
January 13, 1846.

LIST OF CAUSES.

PUT down for trial at February term, (9th day,) 1846.

Weyand's use	v	Bird and Wilkins,
Ogle and Ross	v	Boyer
Clarke and Co.	v	Kellar,
Mountain et al	v	Deitz
Neff	v	Ankeny
Kantner	v	Custer
Kennedy	v	Jenner school directors
Reese a wife	v	Philippi
Johns	v	Lambert
Countryman	v	Beam
Philippi's use	v	Bird et al
Koontz's adm'r	v	Flick
Miller & Lippencott	v	Cantner & Shaffer
Kline	v	Schweiker
Burket and wife	v	Miller
Hartzell's use	v	Workman's ex'rs
Garretson	v	Countryman et al
Watson	v	Rush
Same	v	Same
Walker's adm'r	v	Miller
Chorpenning	v	Putman
Miller	v	Bittinger
Aekerman et ux	v	Statler
Same	v	Same et ux
Coffroth	v	Cox
Gross	v	Gross

A J OGLE, Prot'y.

Prot'ys Office, Somerset, jan6 '46

Somerset County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of Redding B. Conover, administrator de bonis non cum Testamento annexo of the estate of Joshua Cooper, Esq, deceased.

And now to wit, December 8th, 1845, Ross Forward, Samuel W. Pearson and Isaac Hugus, Esqs, appointed Auditors to distribute the funds in the hands of said Administrator, to and among those entitled to receive it.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 8th December, 1845.

WM H PICKING,
dec16 Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Auditors will meet at the office of Samuel W Pearson, on Thursday the 22d day of January next, for the purposes in the foregoing commission mentioned, at which place and time all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

ROSS FORWARD,
S W PEARSON,
ISAAC HUGUS,
dec16 '45 Auditors.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Somerset, Pa., on the 1st January 1846.

Benford Elias	Ankeny Joseph
Faidley Alexander	Blough Jacob
Blackheart July Ann	Brinard Mary Mrs
Betz Henry	Cox Joshua F 5
Denner J G	Earheart Anthony
Conningham John	Cinter John
Davis Daniel E	Cover John
Dennison Hugh	Flick Daniel 2
Flick Isaac	Fleck Jacob
Friedline Peter	Emard Christian
Fulton James	Halderbom Martin
Graser John 2	Heiple Henry jr 2
Good Joseph	Hoffard Samuel
Gosho Christian	Hawk Godfrey
Hughes Isaac	Jackson Eliz. Mrs
Lutz John	Kuns Samuel
Krissinger Charles	Knable David Capt
Lohr Mr	Lormmer Robert
Needs James 2	Mattson John
Neiderhyser Rud.	Morrow James
Moser Laurenz	Miller L & J H
Michael Lewis	M'Carty John
Myers Jacob sr	Marteeny John
Parson Robert	Robison J J 2
Robison H	Saylor Joseph 2
Stahl Harriet Miss	Shirbine Peter
Shoemaker Joseph	Steele John H
Shafer Henry	Thompson A 2
Shaffer Mary E J	Shafer Margaret
Sipe Jacob	Elizabeth Leech
Stall Elias	Statler Ann Mrs
Will Elias	Witt Cornelius 3
Will Wm	Weighley Lewis
Zimmerman Conrad 2	Yarnall George

WM. P. ANKENY, P. M.

Post Office, Somerset jan1 '46

TERMS OF THE HERALD,

This paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

Advertisements will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

Advertisements inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

Stray Bull.

CAME trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber in Milford township, some time since, a pale red bull with some white spots on his body, between one and two years old—no ear marks.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

jan6'45 GEO. HUMBERT.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1845, Before the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esq, and his associate Judges of the same court.

On motion of F M Kimmel, Esq, the court confirm the inquisition on the real estate of Henry Geisey, dec'd, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 2d day of March next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Henry Geisey, deceased, at the appraised valuation.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. WM H PICKING,

dec23'45 Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

L.S. AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the real estate of John Sutton, dec'd, viz: 156 acres of land, situate in Somerset township, sold by John Sutton in his lifetime to Samuel Metzler, per article of agreement dated 25th day of January, 1827.

And now to wit, December 8th, 1845, on petition of William King and John Cobaugh, executors of the last will and testament of John Sutton, deceased, the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 2d day of March, 1846, and shew cause, if any they have, why a specific performance of said contract should not be decreed, and the executors aforesaid allowed to execute a title to the purchaser agreeably to the terms and conditions of said agreement.

Extract from the records of said court, certified December 8th, 1845.

WM H PICKING,

dec23'45 Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the real and personal estate of George Seese, deceased. And now to wit, December 8th, 1845, William H Postlethwaite, Samuel W Pearson and Daniel Weyand, Esqs, appointed Auditors to ascertain and settle the advancements, and make the distribution of the estate to and among the persons entitled to the same.

Extract from the records of said court, certified December 8th, 1845.

WM H PICKING,

dec18 Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Auditors will meet at the office of Samuel W Pearson, on Wednesday the 21st day of January next, for the purposes in the foregoing commission mentioned, at which place and time all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

WM H POSTLETHWAITE,
SAMUEL W PEARSON,
DANIEL WEYAND,

dec16'45 Auditors.

Somerset County, ss.

L.S. AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the real estate of John Shaffer, deceased, viz: 350 acres of land situate in Allegheny township, sold by said Shaffer in his life time, to Jacob Knepper, and the interest of said Knepper transferred to Daniel Fichtner.

And now to wit, December 8, 1845, on petition of Solomon Bare, administrator of said deceased, and Daniel Fichtner, vendee of Jacob Knepper, the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said John Shaffer, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on the 2nd day of March next, and shew cause if any they have, why a specific performance of said contract should not be decreed, and the administrator aforesaid, allowed to execute a title to the said Daniel Fichtner.

Extract from the record, certified this 8th day of December, A D 1845.

WILLIAM H. PICKING,

jan13'46 Clerk.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS, the subscriber some time since, gave a note of hand to a certain Randal Morton, of Somerset, (the date of which and the amount for which it calls is not now recollected,) and not having received value for the same, he is determined not to pay it, unless compelled thereto by law, and he therefore cautions all persons against taking an assignment of said note.

N. B. Said note is the only one which the said Morton holds against the subscriber. CHARLES STONER.

Berlin, jan6'46

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED *LIVER PILL.*

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 183. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

☞Observe—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa,

They are also sold by the following agents.
John L. Snyder, Somerset,
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

Dr. McLane's American Worm Specific
Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Water Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va.

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh.

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr. M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr, M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my practice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburgh.

Also for sale by the following agents
JOHN L. SNYDER, Somerset,
Hay and Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.

jan13,46

Blank Deeds.

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale AT THIS OFFICE

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.

dec16'45-3m

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, of September Term, 1845, No. 128.

IN the matter of the application of "the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Samuels," in Somerset township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, for a charter of incorporation.

AND now to wit, 8th December, 1845. The petition of the members of "the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Samuels" in Somerset township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, was presented to the Court praying for a Charter of Incorporation, and the court having perused and examined the petition, and the articles and conditions therein set forth and contained, appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, order the instrument to be filed, and publication to be made in one newspaper printed in Somerset county, for 3 weeks that the application has been made. By the court,

dec16'45 A. J. OGLE, Prot'y

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, of September Term, 1845, No. 129.

IN the matter of the application of "the Evangelical Lutheran Church" of Somerset, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, for a Charter of Incorporation.

AND now to wit, 8th December, 1845. The petition of the members of the aforesaid Church, was presented to the court praying for a Charter of Incorporation; and the court having perused and examined the petition, and the articles and conditions therein set forth and contained, appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, order the instrument to be filed and publication to be made in one newspaper printed in Somerset county, for three weeks, that the application has been made. By the court,

dec16'45 A. J. OGLE, Prot'y.

In the Corrt of Common Pleas of Somerset County, of September Term, 1845, No. 130.

IN the matter of the application of "Christs Evangelical Lutheran Church" in Somerset township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania for a Charter of Incorporation.

AND now to wit, December 8th, 1845. The petition of the members of the aforesaid church was presented to the Court praying for a Charter of Incorporation; and the Court having perused and examined the petition, and the articles and conditions therein set forth and contained, appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, order the instrument to be filed and publication to be made in one newspaper printed in Somerset county, for three weeks that the application has been made By the court,

dec18'45 A. J. OGLE. Prot'y.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Valentine Hoon, deceased.

TAKE notice that an Inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the township of Allegheny in the county of Somerset, on Friday the 30th day of January, 1846, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole—otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law. At which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JACOB PHILIPPI,

dec16'45 Sheriff.

George L. Gordon,

CHAIR-MAKER;

HAVING purchased from Mr Daniel Pile, his interest in the establishment heretofore carried on under the firm of Gordon & Pile, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

Chair-Making Business,

in all its branches, at the old stand, opposite Mr Kurtz's Drug store in the borough of Somerset, where he will at all times keep on hand or make to order

SETTEES; COMMON FANCY AND *GRECIAN* CHAIRS,

and Boston rocking chairs; all of which he will sell very cheap for cash, or exchange for approved country produce at market prices;

His work will be done in a neat and fashionable style and substantial manner; and he invites the public to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N B A good journeyman to the above business, who can paint and finish, is wanted immediately, and to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.

oct21

DR. C. N. HICKOK,

RESIDENT DENTIST,
Bedford, Pa.

REFERENCES.
Hon, J. S. Black, Dr, J. McCreery,
Hon, A. Thompson, Dr, N, W, Bonce
Office at Ankeny's Hotel.

m6'45-tf

THREE BIG DOORS.

WAR WITH MEXICO

has not yet commenced, and we are still selling goods at the above stand—at very reduced prices.

WE have received 'this day' from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg, a variety of

DRY GOODS.

consisting in part of

CLOTHS of various qualities and colors
CASSIMERES do do do
SATTINETTS do do do
JEANS do do do

LADIES GOODS—such as Romelia stripe, Polka Cashmere, Cashmere De Cosse, Afghan Satin, plain, figured and changeable Alpachas, Mouslin de Laines, &c, &c, &c.

In selling boots and shoes,
We promise to beat the Jews.

ALSO, on hand a choice lot of Groceries, Hardware and Queensware; all of which we shall endeavor to sell on such terms, as to induce a generous public to give us a liberal support.

Don't forget the place, remember the Three Big Doors.

sept30 J J & H F SCHELL.

Hurra !! Hurra !!! Hurra !!!!

Don't be alarmed—No new Firm.

The same old Coon:

ZACHARIAH SIBERT,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public in general, that he still carries on the

TAILORING

business in all its various branches, one door east of John L Snyder's store and immediately opposite the "Three Big Doors," where he is prepared to do all manner of work in his line of business, in the neatest and most durable manner, on short notice and as cheap as any tailor in the county; His work shall not be surpassed by any eastern, western or elsewhere; All his work shall fit neatly or the cloth be returned.

oct28—3m

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

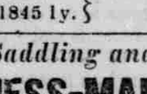
Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

Somerset, Pa., March 5, 1845 1y.

Saddling and

HARNESS-MAKING.



SAMUEL P. SNYDER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the

Saddling and Harness-Making business,

at his shop on Main Cross street, north of Parker & Ankeny's store, where he will constantly keep on hand, or make to order, *MENS' AND WOMENS' SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, COLLARS, &c., &c.,* all of which he will dispose of at very low prices, for cash or approved country produce.

Having supplied himself with excellent materials, and being determined to do his work in a neat and substantial manner, he flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

Somerset, nov11'45

Fresh Groceries.

15 BAGS Prime RIO COFFEE;
2 bbls MOLASSES;
Loaf Sugar; Teas; Mackeral, &c; received and for sale by

dec16 J J & H F SCHELL.

Books! Books!! O Yes!!!

COBBS Series; Smith's Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic, Smith's Church Harmony; Bibles; Slates; Stationary, &c, for sale cheap by

dec16 J J & H F SCHELL.

Orphans' Court Sale
OF
REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Monday the 26th day of January next, the following real estate, late the property of Andrew Bird, deceased, viz:

One tract of Land situate

in Addison township, adjoining lands of John P. H. Walker, John A Mitchell, Robert Robison and others, containing 270 acres more or less, on which are erected two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings.

—ALSO—

One other tract adjoining lands of John A. Mitchell, Robert Robison Thomas Glissen James Wilkins and others, cantaining

260 acres more or less,

on which are erected a dwelling house barn and other buildings.

Terms—one third to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow annually, during her lifetime, and at her death to be equally divided among the heirs and legal representives of said deceased. One third of the balance in hand and the remainder in three equal annual payments without interest, to be secured on the property by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by John Hanna, administrator of the estate of said deceased. By the Court,

W. H. Picking.

Dec16 '45-4t, Clerk.

Orphans' Court Sale of
Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Saturday the 7th day of February next, the following real estate, late the property of Jacob Grove, deceased viz:

One tract of Land,

situate in Shade township, containing forty acres, more or less, with a cabin house and barn thereon erected, bounded by lands of Samuel Kimmel, David Zimmerman, and others.

—ALSO—

One other tract or parcel

of land, containing seven acres, more or less, adjoining the above described tract.

Terms—one third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments.

Attendance will be given by Jonathan Statler, Administator of the estate of said deceased. By the Court,

W. H. PICKING,

Dec. 16 1845. Clerk.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the ecrner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

February 25, 1845,

Constables' Stay Bonds For Sale at this Office

VALUABLE Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known **TAVERN STAND AND FARM,** late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq, on the *National Road*, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa, and one mile west of the village of Somerfield in Somerset county, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

partly stone and partly frame, commodious stabling and other out-buildings.

The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerfield, abounding in wood and *Stone coal*; having a *Saw Mill* and *Grist Mill* adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a *Tavern Stand*. The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of *Droves*.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property. HOWEL & OLIPHANT,

Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt.

july22'45-tf

PRAY BE SEATED!

Don't stand up while chairs and sofas are so cheap.

CHAIR & CABINET MANUFACTORY.

WM. B. COFFROTH,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and the public in general, that he has purchased from Mr. Jocob Myers, chair maker and wheel wright his entire stock of materials and has commenced the chair making business with that of cabinet making, at his shop on main street in the Borough of Somerset, one door east of the residence of Simon Gebhart Esq., where he will constantly keep on hand and will make to order, *common fancy and Mahagony Chairs, bed-steads, wheels,*

BUREAUS,

Tables, Stands, Settees, Sofas, &c., &c., &c.,

He will sell common chairs at $5 per sett, and other articles in proportion.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to him, he would invite the public to call and examine his work, which he will warrant to be made of the best materials and finished in the neatest and most durable manner.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for work, at the highest market prices.

ap8'45.

DR. DUNCAN'S
EXPECTORANT REMEDY,
FOR
CONSUMPTION,

Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Pain in the Side, Breast and Chest, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Diseases of the Liver and Lungs.

☞BEWARE OF CONSUMPTION☜

We behold many who unfortunately are the object of disease, borne down by its pain and distress, without a medecine to strengthen and soothe the enfeebled frame, or relieve the poisoned mind; kind Providence has caused Nature to produce a HEALING BALM for all living creatures, particularly the afflicted. Heathen, whose labors have been so successful to discover the Medical Agent for the removal and cure of a disease which seems for ages to have defied the powers of the healing art, should be regarded in the light of a public benefactor.

The proprietor of Dr Duncan's EXPECTORANT REMEDY claims this, substantiated by thousands who are living monuments restored from the bed of sickness to the enjoyment of their dearest friends, and again rendered an ornament o society.

Those who suffer with the premonitory symptoms of CONSUMPTION, should not neglect themselves from time to time, until the disease becomes seated, and rendered beyond the control of medicine, but immediately procure Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy, a medicine that is certain to remove all the first evil seeds of Consumption, when used in due season.

Just received 4 doz. of the above medicine and for sale by Parker & Ankeny, the only authorized agent for Somerset county.

Dec. 24, 1844.